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REVIEW

Agriculture and Hawaiian Kingdom but one on Hawaii. The estimated product of seen

We present berewith a series of carefully prepared tables of statistics, based on the annual report of the Collector General of Customs, wherein is shown in detail the particulars of our exports and imports, and primarily, as of greatest importance in our commercial relations, we give place

to the former.

FOR THE YEAR 1874.

Statistics are usually deemed dry matter, and eschewed by the general reader. It is not an amusing task to wade through columns of closely packed figures, and a good many of these it is true may be studied without much result. But now and then a point is encountered that sets the reader thinking; something that tells a story of either mistakes or advancement in the past, or which furnishes a hint for improvement in the future. And thus, after a careful investigation of these statistics we trust it will be found that we have gathered something that will prove useful for the public.

It would seem scarcely necessary, for the benefit even of our foreign readers, that the situation of for the year 1875: these Islands should be particularly discribed, beyoud saying that they lie between the parallels of 19 and 22 degrees north latitude, and west longitude 155 and 160 degrees; nor that we should elaborate on a fact so universally known, as that our climate is unsurpassed for salubrity, the mean of temperature in Honolulu being 75° for the year, On Kaual-Lumahai ... the highest ever known in a long series of years being 90°, and 53° the lowest.

Exports of Sugar. 1872 | 1873 | 1874

Inited States. . . 14,407,726 lbs 14,828,313 lbs 18,193,240 lbs " 1,270,102 " 1,285,183 " T,013,946 " 4,945,647 21,127 ** 16,740 ...

In order to ascertain the total in pounds of the sugar crop of the Islands for 1874, we must add the amount of home consumption to that exported This can, of course, be arrived at only approximately, but after careful enquiry of agents of plantations and others we have arrived at a figure which will be acknowledged as reasonably accurate. The amount sold for home consumption in Hogolube alone, is 616,000 pounds per annum, (which of course includes supplies furnished to shipping, and which does not figure among the exports.) To this must be added the consumption on the other Islands, supplied directly from the plantations as a rule, and which will reach over a million and a half pounds. So that a fair and just estimate will place our entire sugar crop for the year under review at 13,250 tons, or 26,500,000 pounds. The table given above for the past three years, shows a gradual increase in the production of this, our staple article. Should the efforts that have been recently made to secure a treaty of reciprocity with the United States prove successful, a fresh impetus will unquestionably be given to this industry, through the removal of the duty of from two to four cents per pound on sugar, imposed by the tariff of our principal customer. In the event of the treaty being accomplished, capital will be above table that we exported only some seventyattracted hither, the area of sugar producing lands will be extended, and works of irrigation will be projected for bringing under culture large tracts of country now lying idle. The question of labor, which has to a large extent crippled the operations of agriculturists, can it is believed be satisfactorily solved by the plan which has received the sanction of government during the past year-that of importing free laborers from China.

At present, there are thirty-two sugar plantations on the group, the names of which we append, with the estimated crop for 1875-which, we may remark, is by no means too high.

BAWAII.

Wight's	******		50 .++
Hinds'			400 #
Spencer's			00 11
Pankan			90 #
Kulwiki.			00 -
Onomea			00 H
Kaupakues			66 #
Hatchinson's			W 00
Honogaa.			00 14

MAUL			oo tons
Ploneer Mills	*******		
Walhee	********	1,0	00 "
Clupalakua			00 "
Walkapu		20000	00 "
Wallaka			
Bailey's			-
Grove Ranth	*******		
Haiku	********	1,0	00: **
East Magi	*******	4	0Q **
Hana			00 14
Baldwin & Alexander's	*******	4	00 "
OAHU.			
Kaslaea			50 tons
Ffalawa		2	50 **
Lale			00 15
Adderly's			00 "
McKeague's			00 #
Chaml erlain's			50 4
Hughes			50 "
Kaneohe		. 9	00 "
KATAL.			
Princeville	*******		00 tons
Libue			50 "
Koloa.	********	5	00 4
Total estimated crop, 1871	e-315 A S	11.0	100
Total estimated crop, 1870	A	10 ₀ 0	w
Molasses			
THE RESERVE TO SECURE THE	1872	1873	1874
10.8			
United States	96,461	117,143	67,928
British Columbia	69,210	18,928	7,240
New Zenland and Australia	22,255	6,603	5,076
All other ports		3,785	9,616
Wet Action Lawrence Lawrence Lawrence			
Total	192,195	146,459	90,060
	CONTRACTOR OF STREET		

The trade in molasses is rapidly falling off. That shipped to California for distilling purposes is pronounced unfit by the manufacturers. Planters assert that it does not pay to send it to market; returns will not pay expense of packages, freight, commissions, &c. With the improved machinery, Ac. for extracting the sugar, the residue is of little value, and they frequently run it into the sea, or anywhere to get rid of it. Under the "Law to license distilling." Heeia Plantation, holds the only license as yet, and are sanguine of success. They have made a small lot of fair rum and Alcohol. The general opinion is that when a fair price can be had for sugar, it will pay better to extract it all, than to manufacture spirits.

Exports of Rice.

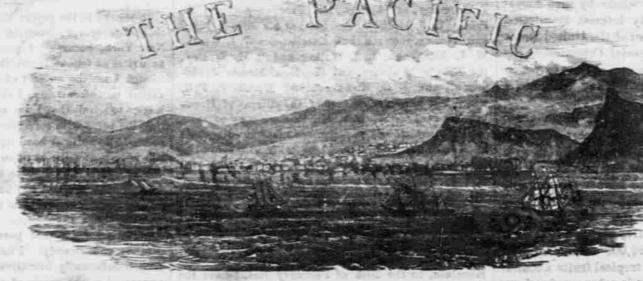
		War and Service		2000			
	1872.		1973.		1874.		
400,000	Lbs Paddy	Lbs Rice.	I.bs Paddy	Lisa Rice.	Lba Poddy	Lbs Rice.	
U. States Br Columbia N. Z. a Aus. Other Ports.		28,500		8,000		855,646 43,000 247,040 12,300	
						1 157 566	

Totals., 894,332 455,131 507,945 941,438 4 * This Paddy was shipped to Germany.

were in 1862, to the amount of only 111 000 lbs., year to 418,610 lbs.

H. HACKFELD & CH Offer For Sale





neighborhood, but is elevated only a few feet above

the level of the sea. It is about a mile in circumfer-

ence, and nearly oval in form. In some years, Salt

forms here in great abundance, at others but little is

created, owing to rains. But the most of our Salt

for exportation comes from the Works at Paulos, at

present principally owned by the Hon. J. I. Dowsett.

Our exportation of Salt reached as high as 2,513

tons in 1870, when a number of vessels engaged in

the cod-fishery in the Arctic Ocean came here for sup-

plies. It is believed that some one of the them dealers

in the article " salted " the price to such an extent

that the fishermen came no more. At all events, in

1872, the export had fallen to 552 tons, of which 836

tons were sent to Australia. In 1873, we exported

445 tons, all to the United States, and In 1874, 730

tons, of which 100 tons went to British Columbia;

and the balance mostly to the United States. A large

quantity-how much we have no means of ascer-

taining-is used for salting hides, and for domestic

purposes. Yet we import Salt! During 1874, 85

barrels, 770 bags and 3 packages dairy Salt, and 60

Cetten.

During the civil war in America, here as well as

stimulus of good prices, to go into the business.

the exports reached 22,289 pounds. Since then,

however, the falling off has been rapid. In 1872,

exports were 10,390 pounds; in 1874, 2,355 pounds.

and the total for eight years from 1866 only amounts

Our Imports.

eds, Millinery, &c 45,150 06 30,855 83

plements and Tools.... 99,885.54 60,601.85 63,161.83 Iron and Steel, &c...... 20,561.77 7,748.95 23,260.81

Perfumery a Toilet Articles 8,031 68 6,793 50 6,035 Saddiery, Carriages, &c... 37,969 04 24,238 26 17,062

Shocks and Containers.... 37.642 03 63,098 42 36,847 05 Spirits 30,850 56 30,716 19 32,975 63

 Stationery and Books
 29,039 38 14,32 96
 24,320 28

 Tea
 8,572 05
 7,669 69
 4,137 07

 Tin and Tinware
 5,186 45
 3 165 52
 1,430 35

 Tobacco, Cigars, &c
 44,905 63
 34,067 74
 26,125 92

 Whalebone
 32,203 50
 67,304 45
 34,782 84

 Wines (light)
 8,993 17
 10,910 18
 7,428 05

Our imports of oil in 1874, duty paid and bonded,

amounted in value to \$44,396 13. A decided fall-

ing off from the year 1873, when the total import

values amounted to \$140,665 86. Of the oils

bonded, kerosene is mostly withdrawn for consump-

tion, the balance is generally re-exported. These

tables do not include the catch or trade of Hawai-

ian whalers, which is imported free. The imports

In Bond.... 250,767 34,605 10,000 2,596 Paying duty 450 53,470 2,330 401 4 1,005

Total.... 251,217 34,605 63,470 2,330 2,997 4 1,105

In Bond.... 42,605 7,091 1,900 ... 7,799 ... Paying duty 68,565 1,235 80 7 1,120

Total.... 42,605 7,091 70.465 1,235 7,879 7 1,120

A comparative table of our leading Imports for

1872 1873 1874

. \$29,783 94 \$14,977 32 \$25,491 72

857 50 30 18 21 6 29 479 96 15.807 12 16.186 1

12,672 20 6,452 11 6,387 15,672 56 15,769 10 12,944

11,685 06 7.000 94 18 902 29 11,799 52

153 931 27 154 307 50 120,458 20

2,176 59 2,583 89 6,902 46 1,786 06 1,431 90 1,446 90

7,294 12 6,661 68

26 520 64 20 055 22 19 135

34 687 44 35,484 42 35,430

2,834 38

26 050 58 17 392 94 24 320 24

pears to be in the expense of drying.

to 58,165 pounds.

Drugs and Medicines

Fish (dry and salt)......

Jewelry, Plate, Clocks

Wines (light).....

for 1873 and 1874 were-

Lineas

Mixtures. ...

Guns and Gun Materials ... 2,176 59

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, MARCH 6, 1875,

8 585E588855544835F888558838

8: \$-525 Bou-615: +55-8058

WHOLE NO. 980.

half, including paddy. Ten years ago, Kanai was

by the Messrs. Chulan, at 2,505 tons of paddy, or

unbuiled rice. The home consumption is estimated

at about two millions pounds of rice, which will

leave us over two millions pounds to export in

fornia, selling at wholesale from 74 to 8 cents per

pound, and is coming into favor in Australia, to

which country there is a marked increase in the

Exports of Coffee.

Total 39,276 lbs 262,025 lbs 75,496 lbs

From time to time, we have heard reports from

Kona, (on the western or leeward side of Hawaii,

from whence comes the bulk of our coffee) that the

blight, which since 1850 has prevailed in that dis-

trict, was disappearing, but although this may to

some extent be true in a few localities there can

be no doubt that the presence of the aphis is yet

the great drawback to the cultivation of coffee in

these islands. At present, the business is almost

entirely in the hands of the natives, no foreigner

baving gone into it extensively. If There are no

large plantations, but the Kona district, at a cer-

tain elevation above the sea, presents a continuous

series of small patches planted with coffee trees,

from the annual product of which, with very slight

exertion, the native owners gather enough to

clothe themselves and families, pay taxes, and oc-

casionally buy luxuries. A want of proper care

in curing and preparing for market is undoubtedly

the reason why our Kona coffee brings a less price

in San Francisco than "Government Java," for it

Is a well-known and undisputed fact that the flavor

of the former is superior. It will be seen by the

five thousand pounds of coffee in 1874. There is a

good deal kept in store, for it is not a perishable

article, and the inducement to ship is not great as

prices have ruled in our nearest market. The

home consumption, (in which we include supplies

to shipping) is very much in excess of what is

directly exported. It is a difficult figure to arrive

at, even approximately, but from data at hand we

put it down at about 250,000 pounds per annum.

The annual coffee product of all the islands may

be fairly estimated at \$00,000 pounds. The dis-

trict of North Kona alone could easily be made to

Exports of Wool.

The export of wool, it will be observed, has in-

creased over a hundred thousand pounds in three

years. And our sheep farmers, having from time

to time imported improved breeds, are paying the

best of attention to this, one of the surest of invest-

ments. Over half the clip of 1873 went to Ger-

many, which will probably be the case in 1875, if

Exports of Hides.

Total 27,065 pcs 20,877 pcs 22,820 pcs

There has been a gradual increase in the export

of bullock hides since 1861, when but 7463 pieces

were shipped. At present there are large quanti-

ties in store bere awalting shipment to the United

States and Europe, which will appear in the ex-

ports for 1875 but which belong to the product of

Calf, Sheep and Goat Skins.

1872...11 pkgs, 624 pcs...328 pkgs, 848 pcs...51,598 pcs. 1873......1003 "63 " 960 "65,702 " 1874..... 297 "63 " 960 "71,935 "

A total for the three years of say 2,000 calf skins,

6,000 sheep skins, and 192,255 goat skins. These

were exported wholly to the United States. There

was a marked falling off in the exports of calf

Experts of Tallow.

In the matter of tallow, there appears a very

three boiling establishments on Kauai, one on

Molokai, and one on Hawaii, (that of Messrs, Allen

1872 | 1873 | 1874

. 145,582 lbs 146,603 lbs 15,876 lbs 348,396 " 463,252 " 109,720 "

skins and sheep skins in 1874.

Calf Skins. Sheep Skins. Goat Skins.

1872

1872 | 1873 | 1874

288,526 lbs 329,507 lbs 399,926 lbs

1973

produce three million pounds.

United States shall warrant it.

1872 | 1873

3,500 " 5,727 " 1,046 " 1,273 "

34,730 lbs 255,625 lbs 67,286 lbs

1874

Wallua ...

exports. Our planters have during the past two 1872

VOL. XIX--NO. 36.

what becomes of the borns, boofs, and bones of all the cattle that are annually slaughtered on these

the principal producing Island, but lately, through islands? In other countries, every portion of the the enterprise of our Chinese merchants, sprincianimal is in some way utilized, while here all this pally the house of Chulan & Co..) the culture on wealth is simply thrown away. And a smoked or Oabu has far exceeded that on Kauai. There are pickled beef tongue is a very desirable article for now eleven rice plantations, (large and small) on the table, but one cured here is seldom or never this Island, and six on Kauai, none on Mani, and Produce of the Hawalian Whale Fishery. these plantations for the coming year, is set down The fleet consisted in 1872, barks Arctic and R.

W. Wood; in 1873, barks Arctic and R. W. Wood, schooners Giovanni Apiani, Kamatle and Victoria; in 1874, bark Arctic, brig Onward, schooners Giovanni Apiani, Kamaile and Victoria. The produce 1875. Hawaiian table rice stands A No. 1 in Caliof the fishery for the three years was as follows: Galls. Galls. Lbs. Whale Oil. Sperm Oil. Wh. Bone.

years provided improved facilities for cleaning and polishing. Formerly most of this produce	1873	4	800 1 304 2	17,787	
was exported as paddy, but the introduction of rice mills has, since 1870, caused the exportation of paddy to give place to that of rice. With the	The following will show the shipments for the				
increase of the Chinese element in the Islands, the culture of rice, for which many tracts of land now	Contract on a serie being	Galls. Wh. Oil	Galls. Spm. Oil		
lying idle are well fitted, will continue to be en- larged. Our product could be more than quad-	Exported to the United States, 1872	41,740	3,795 621	9,937 17,561 13,999	
rupled without infringing upon any lands now under cultivation with other crops.	Total	71,678	4,416	41,497	
Rice stands second in value and importance in	After energy females, will first	Galls. Wh Oll	Galla. Spm. Oil	W Bne	
the list of our products. The following is a list of the plantations, and the estimated crop (uncleaned) for the year 1875:	Exported to Bremen, 1872	11,686 566 18,667	98	13,199	
On Oanu-Punsiuu	Total	30,919	98	13,199	
Welkane 90 "	Of the produce of our whal	a fisher	w the 1	arment	

Of the produce of our whale fishery, the largest portion of the Sperm, and some of the Whale Oil, is consumed on the Islands, mainly for lubricating purposes on the machinery of the Sugar Plantations. The Whalebone is exported, mostly to the United States, a portion of the catch of 1874 being yet in store for that purpose.

Sundry Catch and Trade of Hawaiian Whalers. Lbs. Galls. Galls. Galls Shark Csks. Ivory Oil. Shark oil Seal Oil Fins. Furs.

400

3138

any one appeared to have thought of sending a trader from Honolulu to the tropical islands that lie scattered so thickly in this ocean to the south and west of us. Sydney and Auckland merchants have long known and improved the value of the South Sea trade, and they and the Germans established at Samoa, have bad it all to themselves, There is no question but great profits can be made in a perfectly legitimate trade to those islands in the articles of cocoanut oil, cobra, &c. There i one schooner of 150 tons now engaged in this trade, which in the future we expect to see attracting the attention of our merchants.

Exports of Fruits, &c. 1872 | 1873 | 1874 104,946 10,000

Our shipments of fruit are mainly for the San Francisco market, or for sea-stores. With the ex-ception of bananas of which we do not send a fourth part of what we ought-there is a lamentable falling off in these shipments. Of cocoanuts we exported 2,000 in three years; of oranges, 2 boxes and 400; of limes, 20,000. Pine-apples, tamarinds, and other tropical fruits, which we should be able to export in abundance, are now not worth noting as a production. Betel pepper leaves (the plant was introduced here from the East Indies a few years since, and grows luxuriantly) steadily ncrease as an article of export. These leaves are sent to California, where they are eagerly sought after by the Chinese, who use them (with a mixture of chinam, or lime) to enwrap the betel-nut or greeg. The compound is called betel, and is to a great extent used as a mascitory in all Central and Tropical Asia. It is said to dispel nansea, excite appetite, and strengthen the stomach. Besides being used as an article of luxury, it is a kind of ceremonial which regulates the intercourse of the more polished classes in many parts of China. In the article of peanuts, it will be observed that there is a large falling off, caused by the increased

cultivation in Southern California. Exports of Fungus.

The second secon				
	1872	1873	1874	
China	30,298 lbs 1,863 ·	27,143 lbs 30,395 **	5,457 lb 45,488 **	
or Designation and Add	20 101 16-	64 590 No.	50 055 15	

There has been a great falling off in the exports of fungus since 1864, when the amount sent abroad was 368,835 pounds. The steam service between comparative prices between that country and the California and China and consequent talling off in China-bound clippers touching here, forces the shipment of this Celestial delicacy via California, thus increasing the cost of treight and probably 21,345 pcs 14,435 pcs 13,178 pcs consuming the profits. But really, the decrease in 2,715 " 6,442 " 9,447 " export of this article is not a matter for regret, inasmuch as the business of gathering it led in some cases o the destruction of our ferests. Fungus, it will 1 remembered, is a product or outgrowth of decaying wood, and we have known not a few instances where the natives have cut down large numbers of trees in order that fungus might be

produced, in the times a pound.			12d cents
Expo	rts of Pul	1873	1874
United States. New Zealand and Australia British Columbia		279,291 lbs 123,022 " 10,510 "	286,290 lbs 104,937 " 25,681 " 1,412 "
Total	421,227 lbs	412,823 lbs	418,320 lbs

Pulu, the silky substance which envelopes the fronds of the tree-fern, growing on the mountain slopes of Hawail, is brought almost entirely from the volcanic district of Kau. Fifteen years ago, the quantity shipped to California was double that sent out of the country at the present time. This has been mainly owing to the substitution of other substances for upholstering purposes, and in part, no doubt, to carelessness in packing by some deallarge shipment for 1873, and a very remarkable ers, as we note the San Francisco Journal of Comdiminution for 1874. In the former year, our gra- merce remarks that "much of that to hand is wet ziers, finding their stocks too large, put up boiling and otherwise damaged, and is therefore low works on their estates, and killed off numbers of priced." \Good parcels sold as high as 104 cents cattle for the hides and tallow only. This was per pound in December last. Pulu is coming into however discontinued as soon as the stocks were notice in Australia, where it brings a higher price

reduced to the desired extent, but there are now | than in California. Hawaiian Salt is produced entirely by evaporation & Chillingworth) which on occasion will keep the in the sun. The natives have always made it from herds within the desired limits. A large amount ancient times on the coasts of Hawaii, the most of tallow was also held over in 1874 for shipment, inoted place for the manufacture being at Puake, of which some 293,000 fbs. was sent to Valparaiso near Kawaihae, where for miles may be seen the ves-There is a promising increase in exports of rice, in January of the present year, and which, rightly tiges of ancient salt-pans, formed in the clayey soil as well as in home consumption. The first exports belonging to 1873, would swell the exports for that which abounds in that locality. The famous salt-lake, called Alia-pankai, is about four miles west of Howhich has now increased to over a million and a In this connection it may pertinently be asked, nolulu, and is within a mile of the ocean. It is one

3,650 4,460 4,460 3,820 3,820 6,240

The value of imports of this drug were, in 1865, \$5,003; in 1867, \$14,920; in 1869, \$15,556; in 1870, \$13,603; in 1872, it footed up the large sum of \$32,-328; (of this about \$5,000 in value was re-exported. In 1873, \$13,006; and in 1874, \$4.316. Many in-

genious methods are adopted to smuggle this article,-not so much to avoid the duty, which is 15 per cent. ad valorem, as to get the better of the licensed dealer. There were two licenses sold at auction in May last, and both were bought by one firm of Chinese merchants, Messrs. Afong & Acbuck, for \$20,100-a handsome annual revenue to the government. But the Act of August 8,1874, which is to go into effect in August, 1875, prohibits the importation or sale of opium, except by the Board of Health, who are to furnish it at cost to physicians, for medicinal purposes only. The total value of imports of opium for ten years from 1865, was

Comparative View of our Commerce From 1843.

\$119.032.

bags and 134 dozen bottles of fine table Salt were imported at Honolulu. One would think that the The annual report of the Collector General (Col. Puuloa Works should be able to furnish all the first W. F. Allen) giving the Custom House statistics class Salt for home consumption. But as we are infor the year 1874, as published in the ADVERTISER formed, the attempt to make dairy Salt here as good of the 13th ult., was a full and complete statement as the imported article, has failed, after involving a of our commercial relations with the rest of the world; but believing that a review of the comconsiderable loss in experiments. The trouble apmerce of the Kingdom from its earliest reliable records would be interesting at this time, we herewith produce a carefully corrected tabular statement of the same, together with a few notes of elsewhere, attention was directed to the cultivation historical facts. These will prove of interest not of cotton, and the natives were induced, under the only to our local readers, but also to those who in former years found in Hawaii nei the foundation of Two crops were raised in a year, and 1,200 pounds fortunes which they are now enjoying in other (in the seed) to the acre were reported. From lands; and perhaps in these basty notes they may 1863, when 3,122 pounds of cotton were exported, be reminded of events that, in the hum and stir of there was a gradual increase to 1866, in which year the busy world in which they live, may have almost faded from memory.

> IMPORT DUTIES The oldest papers extant relating to imports, show that in 1841 and 1842, manifests of the cargoes of vessels from foreign ports were made by the consignees, giving simply a list of the articles or packages, without values, and addressed to Stephen Reynolds, Esq., Harbor Master, with a request that he would grant a permit to land the

The first law relating to duties on goods imported, (see Chapter 49 of the laws published in 1842, commonly known as the "Blue Book") was passed at the session of the Nobles and Representatives, held at Lahaina, Maui, in 1842, and approved by Kamehameha III. and Kekauluohi on the 11th of May, the same year. The section relating to duties reads as follows: "It is furthermore enacted, that from and after the first day of January in the year 1843, there shall be an ad valorem duty of three per cent. laid on all goods, wares, merchandise, and on every article of trade imported to these Hawaiian Islands from foreign nations. None of the above articles shall be landed on these shores until the duty be paid or bonds for payment given, and the Harbor Master has given his consent, and he will not give his consent unless the owner of the property conforms to the above re-

The earliest inward entry on a printed form, o merchandise paying duty, is dated January 6, 1848, ex bark Vancouver, Duncan, Master, from Columbia River, made by George Pelly and sworn to before Wm Paty as Collector; and the duty collected was 8 per cent. on the amount of the invoice. This was an unstamped form. The Islands were seized by Lord George Paulet, of

the British Navy, Feb. 25, 1843, and a Commission, consisting of Dr. G. P. Judd, (as deputy for Kamehameha IL) Lord George Paulet, Duncan Forbes Mackay, and Lieut. Frere, R. N., were appointed to conduct the government. Immediately on assuming the control of affairs, or on the 28th of February, the Commission increased the duties on imports to 4 per cent. ad valorem, as will be seen by the following copy of notice enclosed to Mr. Wm. Paty, Collector and Harbor Master, March 2d, 1843, in an order directing him to enforce the same. Dr. Judd, it should be mentioned here, resigned from the Commission on the 11th day of May, thus withdrawing the King from all participation with, or responsibility

for their acts. "Office of the British Commissioner for the Government of the Sandwich Islands, February 28th, 1843.

"Public notice is hereby given that an additional duty of one per cent. ad valorem, will be payable on all goods landed from vessels arriving at these islands, after this date, with the exception of goods sworn to be landed for re-exportation. "ALEX. SIMPSON, ? Joint

" H. SEA,

Secretaries."

The islands were restored to their rightful Sovereign by Admiral Thomas, July 31st, 1843, and the following order was sent to Mr. Paty on the 8th day of August following :

"Treasury House, "Aug. 8, 1848. "Mr. Wm. Paty, Collector, &c., for the Port of Honolulu, Sir-I am instructed by the order of H. H. M. Kamehameha III. and Council, that the one per cent. duty levied by the British Commission will be no longer collected, and any money or obligation for that duty now in your hands to be refunded or I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

" G. P. Jupp." THE TARIFF RAISED TO FIVE PER CENT. AD VALOREM. HOME OFFICE. HONOLULU. "Srr :- I have the honor to enclose to you, I the Polynesian berewith, a Resolution of the Leg-

islature requiring the duties on imports to be raised to 8ve per cent. "This arrangement is to take effect from and after the 10th inst., and is to be the rule of your office, instead of the three per cent. heretofore

your obedient servant.

"G. P. Junn. WM. PATY, Esq., Collector, Honolulu.

DUTIES ON SPIRITS. By a joint resolution of the Nobles and Representatives, passed April 3d, 1846, the following duties were imposed on wines and spirits:

"Brandy, Rum, Gin, &c., not exceeding 55 per cent of Alcohol, Five Dollars per gallon. "Wines of all descriptions, other than Claret, cordials and liquers, not exceeding 27 per cent. of

Alcohol, One Dollar per gallon. "Claret Wines, Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider, and all other fermented liquors, cordials and liquers, not exceeding 18 per cent. of Alcohol, Fifty Cents per

"Clarent Wines. Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider, and all other fermented liquors, cordials and liquers, exceeding 27 per cent. of Alcohol, Five Dollars

"Distilled Spirits, Wines. &c., exceeding 55 per cent. of Alcohol, Ten Dollars per gallon. "The permits to trade or barter given to vessels engaged in the whale fishery, shall not include the sale, barter or disposition of spirituous liquors."

DUTIES ON SUGAR AND COFFEE. An Act levying specific duties on sugar, syrups of sugar, and coffee, the produce of any country with which this country bad no existing treaty was approved June 6th, 1852, to take effect from the date of its passage. Thereby the rates were fixed at two cents per pound on sugars; ten cents per gallon on molasses and syrups of sugar; and three cents per pound on coffee. This was the first attempt at protection for home industries.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS FROM CRINA AND MANILA. An Act was passed by the Legislature and approved May 24, 1853, to take effect in six months. which increased the duties on all goods, wares and merchandise imported from China and the Phillipine Islands, to 15 per cent. ad valorem-saving rice, upon which the duty was fixed at 5 per cent ad valorem. (We did not raise any rice twenty-two years ago.) The act was not to be construed to Jan. 18, 1875, we find the following: repeal any part of the act levying specific duties on sugar and coffee, &c. AN ATTEMPT TO REVISE THE TARIFF.

An Act to change the rates of duties on imports, to take effect in one year from the date of its publication, (see Polynesian, June 16, 1855.) was approved May 14, 1855. In this the imports were classed in schedules, from A. to F., and the duties

"On Spirits, Liquors and Cordials mentioned in Schedule A., of the strength of proof, (Gay Lussac's Alcometre) three dollars per gallon, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength. "On Wines mentioned in Schedule B., a duty

one dollar per gallon. "On Goods, Wares and Merchandise mentioned i Schedule C., a duty of fifteen per cent ad valorem.

"On Goods, Wares and Merchandise mentioned in Schedule D., a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem. "On Goods, Wares and Merchandise mentioned in Schedule E , a duty of five per cent. ad valorem. "And that Goods, Wares and Merchandise men-

"Upon all other Goods, Wares and Merchandise, not especially provided for, a duty of ten per cent.

tioned in Schedule F., shall be exempt from duty.

The above law seems to have been a dead letter, as no change was made in the rates of duties until after the ratification of the French Treaty, Sept. 8, 1858. THE NEW TABIFF.

June 26, 1860, the new tariff as published by authority, (see Polynesian, June 25, 1859) went into steamers here have invariably been enterprising and effect, and all laws or parts of laws conflicting there- accommodating.

THE PACIFIC

PUBLISHED AT Honolulu, Llawsiian Islands.

Rates of Advertising. Space measured in Non- 1 w. 1 m 2 m. 3 m. 6 m. 12 m.

27 Advertisers residing in the Eastern United States, can pay for their cards by conducting Greenbacks or United States Postage Stamps for such amount he they wish to pay and their cards will be inserted as per above table, for the time paid for 37 Business Cards, when PREPAID FOR & TRAR, are allowed a discount from these rates, which are for transient advertisements when paid or charged quasterty.

with were repealed. The same was published in full detail in the Civil Code, approved May 17, 1859.

With the exception of some transfers to the Free List from time to time, and an increase in the duty on Paddy and Rice (see Tariff, 1871, propared and published by J. A. Hassinger, Esq., Deputy Collector of Customs) the provisions of the law remain about the same at present.

TRANSIT DUTIES. The law levying a transit duty of one-half of one per cent. went into effect Jan. 1st, 1843 as per Section 11 of the Act of April, 1842, relating to Goods Bonded for re-exportation, which quaintly reads as follows :

Section 11. If Goods are brought here from for eign countries and deposited with the design of exporting them again, those Goods shall pay duty like all others, but if the owner give notice in writing that they are for exportation, he shall then be entitled, when they are taken away, to receive back, two and a balf per cent, leaving one half per cent transit duty. This shall apply to every kind of property that is landed, but the Collector of Customs must direct in relation to the Storage of such Goods. Il Goods are brought into a harbor for re-shipment, they shall pay the same transit duty as if landed." Transit duties were increased June 25, 1860

rom one half of one per cent, to the following rates: When the value exceeds \$1,000, I per cent.; when the value is less than \$1000, 2 per cent. Transit duties were repealed by act of Legisla-

ture, approved July 24, 1860. EXPORT DUTIES. Section 10 of the Act of April, 1842, provided : There shall be no expert duty on any of the productions of these Islands. But If any one carry silver or gold out of the country, whoever does this shall pay an export duty of three per cent., and whoever shall carry money out of the country,

amount as he carried away." By the law of April, 1843, all duties on the export of gold and silver were abolished as injurious to commerce, an acceptant dilin because quod send

in violation of the law shall be fined just such an

TONNAGE DURSE INC. CONTROL Lalo The first Record of Tonnage Dues was in 1844, when the charges were 20 cents per ton on Merchant Vessels, and 6 cents per ton on Merchantmen and Whalers entering the Port for refreshment only. By the Act of July 6, 1852, the rate was fixed at 15 cents per Ton Register, and Vessels bot having cargo or passengers were exempted. But no Tonnage

Dues were exacted of a Vessel having a Hawaiian

Register, or Vessels belonging to resident foreigners who had taken the Oath of Allegiance. By the Act of May 26, 1853, that part of the law

relating to Vessels having passengers was stricken out, and by the Act of Aug. 16, 1854, Tonnage Dues were abolished—the law to take effect la thirty days from its passage. It am amana adab is mall

The law establishing a Public Stamp went into effect by publication, June 20, 1846, and provided, among other papers and documents requiring a Stamp-" All documents and papers or exhibits required by law, at the Custom House,"

The first entry on a Stamped Blank, was dated June 18, 1846, made by J. B. Marpillero, ex brig Orion, Wieting, Master, from Bremen. The first stamped inward manifest, was that cf

the schooner Mary, Suwerkrop, Master, from Hongkong, dated July 17th, 1846. The first stamped outward manifest, was that of

the brig Wm. Neilson, C. Weston, Muster, for Manila and China, which cleared August 5th, 1846. This vessel was never beard from afterwards. Ex. United States Commission George Brown and son, and Capt. John Dominis were passengers.

The first stamped outward entry, was by Captain Varney of the bark Angola, for stores, dated August 12th, 1846.

The first printed form for passenger list, was dated September 19th, 1848, and was that of the ship Tsar, Kennedy. Master, from Tahiti (this was not stamped). The first stamped list was dated August 5th, 1859, being that of the bark Oresies, T. Mason, Master, for Melbourne. The first stamped transit entry, was for whale

bone from ship Peruvian, W. R. Brown, Master, to bark Fame, A. Marks. Master, dated Aug. 13, 1846. REGISTRY OF VERSELS.

The law relating to the Registry of Vessels, went into effect June 20, 1846, (see vol. 1 Hawalian Statutes, p. 84) and Registers were granted by the Minister of the Interior. The first Register granted was dated June 22d, 1846, to the brig Kerni Ana, (unmed after His Ex. the Minister) of 105 tons, and owned by Wm. Paty.

The duties of the Minister of the Interior in relation to Registry of Vessels and Coasting Licenses, were transferred to the Collector General of Customs, by Act approved July 11th, 1861.

Ocean Steam Communication. The table of the transactions of the California and Australian Steamships for the year last past, will be found interesting and valuable, exhibiting as it does at a glance the value to the Steamers, in a business point of view, of Honolulu as a port of call. The exemptions allowed by the Hawalian Government to these Steamers are-the charges for buoys, lights, wharfuge, water, coal-storage, and all other charges save pilotage, Harbor Master's fee, and necessary Custom House blanks to enter and clear, - and in the latter the usual mail oath charge is omitted. In the San Francisco Journal of Commerce of

One of the most pressing needs of the day is for the establishment of a permanent steam communication with Australia, and it is a disgrace to the public spirit of our community that it has not been satisfacto know when an Australian Stramer would arrive or depart, and all the efforts made have been by the Colonies themselves. Yet these Colonies-incorporated States rather, with their population of 2,000,000 of progressive, go-ahead people, and with their imports of \$150,000,000 annually, most, if not all of which the United States might supply them with, were worth, we should think, at least an effort to establish steam communication with.

What we of the Islands find to complain about in regard to the line as at present managed, may be stated in a few words. There is a great want of regularity in the arrival of mails by the Steamers, they frequently managing to connect at midsight or on Sunday. Some of us almost wish for the good old times when we were approximately sure (in the days of the Frances Palmer, Yankee and Comet,) of a mail once in every three weeks. And those sailing vessels did not mix up our flour and ham, and batter our tins of crackers on the passage down, nor did they refuse to take any of our up freight except bananas, (which the crew now generally gobble before they arrive in port.) Then the officers of the sail-ing packets used to be gentlemanly and accommo-dating, and were in the habit of answering civil questions in the same tone. The Captain used to be the head man, and not subordinate to the steward. as sometimes appeared to be the case on the Steam-ships. But in taking up with steam, we have run the sailing vessels off the route, with, as some contend, a questionable gain. In making these com-